



## WATER IS IN DEMAND

Puukapu Supply is Needed by the People.

### PROF. LYONS SEES DANGER IN LICENSE

Fear That Homesteaders Would Suffer From Drawing Off of the Natural Flow.

PROF. CURTIS J. LYONS, than whom no one knows better the lay of the land and the running of the water on Hawaii, is fearful that if the entire supply of water which emanates from the forests about Kohala mountain is given to a corporation the result will be felt by the settlers of Waimea and Kawaihae.

"The license which is desired by this new company, is one which will have a far reaching effect upon the people of northern Hawaii," said Prof. Lyons last evening. "There is no water source which should be more jealously guarded than that of Puukapu. From this there run three streams which irrigate the Waimea district. These are the Waikoloa, Keanuomano, and Launimamoo, and for many years they have been full of water. They furnish water to the entire district of Waimea, which in my opinion will be one of the most fertile of the mountain districts of the big island. The streams have their source in the swamps of the upper mountain side.

"The cattle have the free range of the mountain on the side of the mountain above Waimea, and they have done great injury to the water supply already. The mass of moss which grows in the mountains forms the natural reservoir for the water. This is being destroyed so fast by the cattle that during this summer, for the first time in the history of that upper country, one of the streams ran dry. The supply of water from the Puukapu district should be conserved for the use of the future settlers who will make their homes there.

"Further around the mountain side is the Kawaihae district, where the water is needed for the use of the potato country. There are many settlers there, but the future of the water supply if once it gets into the hands of any corporation is not bright. The water is badly needed and the duty of the government is to protect it and develop it for the use of the people. The land in the country about the Kohala mountain is rich and will produce anything, everything that a small farmer would grow, and the public lands there will offer homes for a large population if the water is cared for now and made safe. The water reservoir should be fenced, as has been done on the Kohala side, and this would do much to save the mosses upon which the supply depends.

"The main valleys on the side of the mountain toward the sea are the Waipio, Waimanu and Honokane. These are wide and deep valleys and the table lands between them are full of water. Between the Waipio and Waimanu valleys there is a fine table land, the Mulliwaia district, and this territory is well watered and the streams are always full. On the Honokane side there are the Awini lands which are of the same character, being high tables with full streams, practically impassable now on account of the brush. This is fine land and will be very valuable. All of this water is included in the license of the company which is now seeking a franchise.

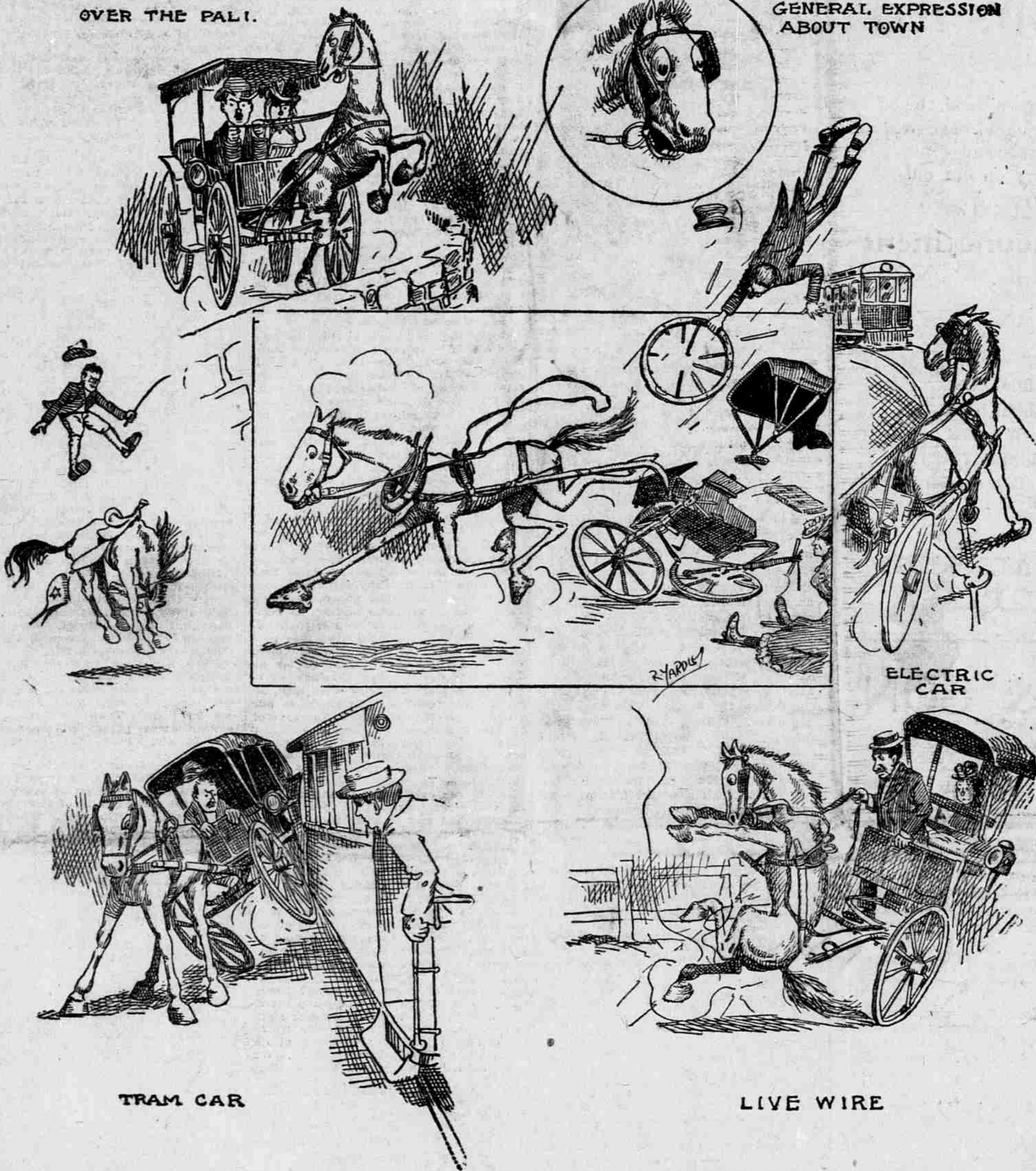
"This water is available for use on either side, in the Kohala or Hamakua districts, but the difficulty is in getting the water across the wide and deep valleys. An inverted siphon would be available, but it would be very costly, for instance to reach the Hamakua district there would be necessary a drop of 1500 feet to a valley which is nearly a mile wide and then a rise again of the same distance. The same steps would be necessary on the other side. Some time ago I suggested that the power of the high falls in the upper portion of the valleys be utilized to generate electric power or some other form of power, which in turn could be utilized to force water up to the levels for use on the plantations. This would be a very costly business and would not be so remunerative as the furnishing of water to the Hamakua coast from streams in the Hamakua district.

"The Hamakua plantations will have rain again as of old. Even the destruction of the forests there will not destroy the rainfall, and the district will be as productive as of old within a few years. The water of the upper levels should be reserved for the people and I fear that the giving of it to any corporation would result disastrously to the people who will make their homes in that country."

## PLEASURES ON THE ROAD

OVER THE PALI.

GENERAL EXPRESSION ABOUT TOWN



TRAM CAR

ELECTRIC CAR

LIVE WIRE

### DEPUTY SHERIFF GOES RAIDING

Falls Down a Trap Door and Arrests Fourteen Gamblers. The Russian Finn Again.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth and a posse made a raid in a notorious Chinese gambling joint on lower King street on Saturday night.

In the corner of the ground floor of a store was an innocent looking trap door, which was securely fastened. From below came the sound of clicking dominoes, a sure sign that a pal kau game was in progress.

The proprietor of the store was instructed to open the trap door, but was very reluctant to do so. After a little pressure, however, he gave the "open" signal to those below by shuffling his feet in a peculiar way on the trap door. Almost immediately the door was pushed up, and the police, headed by Chillingworth, made a rush down the stairs and into the basement. The deputy sheriff misjudged the distance and fell to the ground, falling fifteen feet and injuring his left wrist, which is just recovering from a previous accident sustained in a raid.

As soon as Chillingworth made his rapid descent the gamblers made an effort to conceal their stakes, but the deputy was too quick for them, and \$8 were secured to be held for evidence. Fourteen arrests were made.

Three or four of the players rushed to beds in the room, and drawing their mosquito nets down, simulated sleep. They were not quick enough to escape observation, however, and were placed under arrest with the others.

Later in the evening another "trap door" establishment was visited, but the game was not running. In both places the doors were most ingeniously arranged, with numerous exits, all of which led by devious paths to the street. It was impossible to enter without giving the countersign from above, and the gamblers were practically safe from interference.

Henry Hansen, the "Rooshan Finn," was arrested in his place at Twiell on Saturday night on the charge of keeping a disorderly house. The joint was

### THE SEA SERPENT OFFICIALLY REPORTED IN CHINESE WATERS

It Strikes at a Customs Launch and Hits the Blade of an Oar--Nearly Fifty Feet Long.

The following comes from the Hong-kong Weekly Press:

On Sunday, the 18th August, 1901, at 11:20 a. m., as the Chinese Customs cruising launch Lungtsing was steaming at half speed heading for Boddam Cove, Tungsho Island, in lat. N. 22 deg. 8 min. 30 secs., and long. E. 113 deg. 48 min. 40 secs., at about ten cables' length from the Chuk Chao Island, I sighted a dark object on the surface of the water, one point on the starboard bow, and which looked to me like a rock. I at once gave the order "full speed astern," and vessel passed about thirty feet clear of object, which, to my surprise, was a large serpent lying in a round coil with its head raised two or three feet and slightly moving. Stopped engines and lowered starboard gig. I despatched Mr. Kuster, 2nd officer, in gig with orders to kill the monster, if possible. Mr. Kuster stood in bow of gig with a boat-hook, ready to strike. The serpent had now lowered its head again, but on approach of the gig suddenly struck out, hitting blade of one of the oars, turning the sailor turtle-back. It then raised its head to the level of the launch's davit--about fifteen feet--at a distance of not more than ten feet from the gig, and thirty feet from the launch--where I stood. The crew of gig were scared and prepared to jump overboard. Mr. Kuster, still standing in bow of gig, prepared to strike with the boat-hook, but before he could do so the monster suddenly dived and made off. Its action in swimming was like that of an ordinary water-snake. The water being clear, the reptile could be plainly seen a few feet down. It dived very quickly and made considerable disturbance of the water.

We judged the serpent to be from forty to fifty feet long and about a foot in diameter. It had a kind of crest on its head and two fins high up on the neck, just behind the jaws. The thickest part of its body appeared to be about fifteen feet from the head, tapering both ways. Its head was as big as a Rugby football, with large eyes, and mouth opened wide when striking. It was of a very dark color on the back--striped and mottled, but lighter on the belly.

As soon as the serpent disappeared and we on the launch had recovered from our first surprise, I ordered the ten-barrelled Nordenfled to be loaded, and launch moved slowly round for fifteen or twenty minutes in hopes that the reptile would reappear, but, not doing so, vessel proceeded on her way to Boddam Cove.

(Signed) F. WOLFE, Officer-in-charge C. L. Lungtsing. 21st August, 1901.

The document is also signed by Mr. V. Kuster, 2nd officer, the 1st engineer, 1st and 2nd pilots, and 14 seamen.

man who certainly knew his business. The girls will appear in the police court this morning and testify that Hansen has been in the habit of selling liquor on his premises, and doing other reprehensible things.

### HUNTERS TAKE BIG BAGS OF GAME

Deer Shooting on Molokai which Proved Successful--Many Quail.

Twenty-six deer, several boars, several gross of birds and other small game in addition composed the bags taken during their stay on Molokai by a party of sportsmen who returned to the city Friday evening. The party was composed of Edgar and Frank Halstead, Harry Wilder and R. W. Shingle. Their stop was made at Kaunakakai, where the party proceeded immediately from the landing to the mountain, going a mile beyond the ranch house, where the hunters of goats and deer make their headquarters, and pitching their camp.

They were taken in hand by William Myers and his sons, who took the hunters to the Myers lands, which are closed to sportsmen generally. The hunters were provided with horses, and went out to the hunt at once they found themselves settled. The first day's sport was the best. With seven men in the party eight deer and one boar were taken, the honors being divided. The camp being in the rain belt it was moved down to the ranch the next day, and from that time the hunting was done from that point. There was daily shooting, and the men got all they wanted in the way of both the big and small game. The only shortage in the supply was in the matter of the plover, which are not yet up. The quail shooting was of a high class.

The last day before the sailing was given over to this sport, and some large bags were taken. The best was that made R. W. Shingle, who secured some five dozen birds. This made up for failure to get a deer. The best bag of deer was that of Frank Halstead, who took seven, Edgar Halstead coming next with five. Two of the deer were four-prong bucks, and the antlers will adorn lanais as soon as they are mounted. The deer are reported fine, though not in such great numbers as formerly.

Coming This Way.

The Union Steamship Company, of New Zealand, has ordered to be built at Dumbarton a steamer of 4,500 tons, with a speed of sixteen knots, for the service between Sydney, Honolulu and Vancouver.

## KIND AND DIGNIFIED

Humphreys' Words In Estimate of Himself.

### SHIRT WAISTS ARE NOT GOOD ENOUGH

Friction Caused by the Strict Observance of What He Thought the Proprieties.

HUMPHREYS, as the man of kindly disposition, is shown in the reply the jurist makes to charge four of the indictment of the Bar Association and the text of the answer is convincing. There is included in the paragraph a dissertation upon the dignity of the courts which will be of interest to those attorneys who have been practicing in American courts, north of Arizona. Not all the courts are included in this presentation of the case for the defense, and these will be given in subsequent publication of the full document. The answer continues:

CHARGE IV. "That the said Abram S. Humphreys, while holding said office of Judge, and exercising the powers and performing the duties of said office, has been harsh, arbitrary, tyrannical and vindictive toward members of the bar and others appearing before his Court and has abused his powers over them."

Specification:—"That the said Abram S. Humphreys, while holding said office of said Judge, and exercising the powers and performing the duties of said office, was harsh, arbitrary, tyrannical and vindictive and has abused his powers over the following attorneys and parties appearing before him, to-wit: (Persons named below.)

This charge brings to your attention the real reason for the attack upon me. It appears that in seven instances (inasmuch as the cases of Schmidt and Quinn constitute a single instance) I have imposed punishments for contempt of court which do not meet the approval of certain members of the Bar Association. That you may form your own judgment as to the propriety of my course in each case, I beg to lay before you the surrounding circumstances.

NO LOOSE METHODS. As to these contempt matters, I have to say generally that in the performance of my official duty I have endeavored to hold an American Court under American rules, and to reform, so far as it lay in my power, the loose methods prevailing in the Courts existing under the former Government of the Islands. In so doing I have met with much opposition and have incurred much disfavor on the part of those who prefer the old methods.

From the moment of taking my seat on the bench I refused to permit the practice, which had to an unfortunately large extent prevailed theretofore, of allowing attorneys to talk with the Judge about their cases outside of court, except, of course, in such probate and other ex parte matters as might properly be conferred about in chambers, there being no opposing counsel. I refused to discuss cases on the street, at the club, or in the hotels. I refused to hear the suggestions of counsel on one side in the absence of opposing counsel. Such refusal on my part was regarded by some members of the bar as indicating an arbitrary, unnecessary and stilted attitude of mind.

I also insisted that judicial acts should be performed in a proper way and at proper times and places. Not long after my appointment I incurred the displeasure of one of the most prominent law firms in Honolulu (two members of which, Messrs. Kimey and Ballou, were subsequently punished by me for contempt of court, and who now appear among those most active in the attack upon me), by refusing to settle a bill of exceptions on the street, such bill of exceptions being tendered to me by a Kanaka office boy sent to me from their office.

SHIRT WAISTS TABU.

I also insisted upon the observance of due proprieties in the court-room, including the wearing of proper apparel, and refused to permit business to be done by people not wearing a coat. I may say, in deference to the shirt waist idea which has obtained some favor in this country, that the climate of the Hawaiian Islands is not such as to inflict personal discomfort upon people who wear a coat, even of heavy texture. It is quite true that my attitude in this respect aroused friction, but such friction did not deter me from insisting upon such dignified conduct on the part of those appearing in court as, in my judgment, should pertain to the administration of justice.

In my efforts to put the procedure of the courts upon a dignified basis I did not stop with the outward observance of due formality. When I took my seat no record of judgment was kept in my Court and no minute book. I immediately caused such records to be kept, in accordance with the proper and modern system of Courts in this country. The petitioners themselves have laid before you my action in this respect in the